

*columbiana*, according to Rhoads, Reprint of Guthrie's Geography, 1894, Appendix, p. 36. As this leaves the *Picus torquatus* of Wilson without a name, it may be called *Asyndesmus lewisi*.—*J. H. Riley.*

DESCRIPTION OF AN ADULT FEMALE *EUPHONIA* SUPPOSED TO BE *EUPHONIA GNATHO* (CABANIS).\*

The status of *Euphonia gnatho* (Cabanis) † has never been satisfactorily determined. It is admitted into the *Biologia Centrali-Americana* (Aves, i, 1883, 262) as possibly a distinct species but the doubt is expressed whether it is really distinct from *E. hirundinacea* Bonaparte, on the strength of an adult male from Tempate, on the Gulf of Nicoya, western Costa Rica. It is likewise admitted into the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum (xi, 1886, 76), but with reservations as to its validity.

The bird described by Cabanis was an adult male, the exact locality whence it came being unknown or at least not stated. It was compared with *E. chalybea* (Mikan) of southeastern Brazil, from which it was said to differ in having the yellow color of the underparts, etc., more saturated. The male from Tempate, western Costa Rica, described by Salvin and Godman, is said to agree "in every respect except in the greater development of the bill" with the adult male of *E. hirundinacea*.

On March 8, 1905, while awaiting the arrival of our boatman to take us back to camp, Mr. José C. Zeledón and I put in a short time shooting birds from a wild fig tree on the bank of the Rio Grande de Tárcoles, a short distance above the mouth of that stream. Among the birds secured on that occasion is an adult female *Euphonia* which is apparently referable to *E. gnatho*; at least it can not be referred to any other known species. The only one which it at all closely resembles is *E. hirundinacea*, but that it is perfectly distinct there can not be the slightest doubt, the bill being very much deeper, less compressed terminally, and with the culmen and gonys much more strongly convex, and the coloration distinctly different. It may be described as follows:

*Euphonia gnatho* (Cabanis) (?)

*Adult female*.—Above dark olive-green (becoming brighter on rump and upper tail-coverts) distinctly glossed with metallic bluish green; beneath bright yellow shaded laterally with pale olive-green, the median portion of the throat pale gray, tinged with olive-yellow, the lower abdomen white, in abrupt contrast with the bright olive-yellow of flanks and pure yellow of upper abdomen and median portion of breast, and under tail-coverts;

\* By permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

† *Phonasea gnatho* Cabanis, Journ. für Orn., viii, Sept., 1860 (published Jan., 1861), 335 (Costa Rica; coll. Berlin Mus.).—*Euphonia gnatho* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. N. H. New York, ix, 1868, 98; Frantzius, Journ. für Orn., 1869, 297; (?) Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr. Am., Aves, i, 1883, 262 (Tempate, Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica); (?) Sclater Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., xi., 1886, 76 (Tempate and Turrialba, Costa Rica); Zeledon, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, i, 1887, 109.—*Euphonia hirundinacea* (not of Bonaparte) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. ii, 1902, 25, part (in synonymy).

axillars pale olive-yellow; under wing-coverts white, tinged with pale olive-yellow; under primary-coverts deep mouse gray; inner webs of remiges rather broadly edged with pale brownish gray; maxilla brownish black; mandible bluish gray (in life) becoming dusky at tip; iris dark brown; legs and feet dark bluish gray (in life); length (skin), 95 mm.; wing, 67; tail, 33.5; exposed culmen, 9; depth of bill at frontal antiæ, 6, its width at same point, 7; tarsus, 14; middle toe, 10. (No. 198,537, coll. U. S. National Museum; near Pigres, Costa Rica, March 8, 1905; José C. Zeledón.)—*Robert Ridgway.*